and about 20,000 people.

abode of civilized man, are necessarily exposed. He writing some twelve years since, says: read law at Marietta, and was admitted to the bar "In the autumn of 1813, I well recollect General Cass before the close of the territorial government. He of the northwestern army, commanded by Harrison and commenced the practice, and, as was the custom then, Shelby. He was conspicuous at the landing of the troops visited the courts in a large district of country, trav- upon the Canada shore, below Malden, on the 27th of elling on horseback, and encountering many difficul- September, and conspicuous at the battle of the Thames, ties unknown to the members of the bar at the present as the volunteer aid of the commanding general. I saw

the business of the day. He draughted the law which tucky." arrested the traitorous designs of Burr, and introduced an address to Mr. Jefferson, which was unanimous- Thames, dated Oct. 9, 1813, says: ly adopted, expressing the attachment of the people of Ohio to the constitution of the United States, and their confidence in that illustrious man. In March, 1807, he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson, marshal of Ohio. In the execution of the duties of that office, in the business of his profession, and in the occupation of a farm in Muskingum county, where he resided he ed aggressions left us no resourse but war; and the difficulty. Mr. Cass was among the volunteers, and hostility by British agents. was elected to the command of the third regiment. ton, where the army was concentrated, and whence it difficulties were interposed to the advance of the troops by the streams and marshes, and by the necessity of and some of them were killed within hearing of the whom visited Paris without being invited to his house. zens. At New York he was addressed upon political cutting a road. But these were evercome with the town. usual good will and perseverance of the American

itself was not received until they reached Detroit. Col. Cass was perhaps more urgent for an invasion of Canada than any officer in Hull's army. He was de- The executive power of the territory was almost un- system of the English common law, looking upon it welcome the return of a long absent father. cisively in favor of making an early and decisive movement, before the British should be prepared for the governor and judges until 1819. That Gov. Cass barous times, and utterly unsuited to our condition mittee of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, the invasion. We conceive it to be no disparagement to any one to say that he was the master-piece to that ties, the whole body of the people of Michigan will and we trust the time is rapidly approaching when declaring himself against a national bank, opposed to army until the affairs at the Canards; after which, bear us witness; and the fact of his having been sevit is known that he disapproved of every step taken en times nominated by four successive Presidents, and as it is called, but this perfection of nonsense as it in opposed to a tariff for protection, "that the revenues by the commanding general. There can now be no just expectations of the administration and the country, that he commanded the advanced detachment, and the wisdom of his administration. was the first man to land in arms in the enemy's In the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of ment, projected a plan, by which, under the pretence that convention.

the last war. Col. Cass took possession of the aban- made by them upon the subject. doned position, and immediately despatched a mes- There are two incidents connected with the forma- five powers-those of England, France, Russia, Prussenger to Gen. Hull, imforming him of his success, tion of these treaties, which strongly illustrate Gov. sia and Austria-before the nature of the transaction and advising him to march immediately to Fort Mul- Cass's judgment and decision of character. In the was fully understood by the world. It became disden-the road to which was opened. Had this been expedition of 1820, it became his duty to inform the closed before the ratifications were exchanged with done, success must have crowned the operation, and Indians at the Sault de Ste. Marie of the intention of the French government. Gen. Cass published a pam-

proclamation among the inhabitants, which, for the form the Indians that "they were within the juriseloquence and high spirit it contained, cannot be sur- diction of the United States, and that no other flag passed; but it was sadly in contrast with the fulfilment | than theirs could be permitted to wave over it." The of its professions. Unfortunately for the country, the moral influence of this bold act had the desired effect : author of the proclamation, Col. Cass, was not the Indians returned the next day to the council, and commander of the army. Had he been so, the coun- the treaty was concluded without any further threats try would have been saved the mortification of behold- or insults. On arriving at Green Bay, in 1827, for ing the descent from the promise to the fulfilment, the purpose of forming a treaty, Gov. Cass found As it was, he used every exertion to arouse in the that the Winnebago Indians had not yet come in; and warmly applauded by the American people, who are commanding general that spirit of patriotism which as the object of the treaty was to settle difficulties ever alive to national interest and honor, and cordially ing breathes in every line of the admirable paper, but in among some of the tribes, the non-appearance of the approved by the government. vain. A spirit of infatuation, or something worse, Winnebagoes was an evidence of their desire for seized upon Hull, and led him on from one false step war rather than peace. He immediately re-embarked which pervaded this memorable paper: to another until the crowning act, the surrender of on board his birch canoe, for their camping ground, Detroit, without firing a gun, completed his own ruin to prevent any hostilities and to bring them to the American people) are told by one of the parties that their and brought disgrace upon the arms of his country. treaty ground. He rapidly pursued his voyage up the vessels are to be forcibly entered and examined, in order to whig party for the presidency, we have a right to de-It is well known to the country that Col. Cass and Col. Fox river, across the portage and down the Wisconsin carry into effect these stipulations. Certainty the American mand that the convention shall not entertain the McArthur were detatched from Detroit previous to to the place of encampment. Taking with him only the surrender, ostensibly for provisions, but in fact, his interpreter, he went up to the encampment where ted States, by force, to adapt their measures to its provisions, action of the convention. And we feel it to be due because they were unwelcome counsellors at head- he found them in warlike mood, and determined not quarters. Stung with mortification on hearing of the to treat. Threats and entreaties were alike unavailsurrender, Col. Cass, when ordered to deliver up his ing with this exasperated tribe. He left them and will see with pleasure the prompt disavowal made by your- from all obligation to sustain a nomination not made sword, indignantly shivered it in pieces and threw returned to his canoe. As he turned to go to the rivit to the earth, refusing to surrender it to the enemy. er, a young warrior raised his gun, and taking delibto Washington, to report to the government the whole tialy, the gun missed fire. This is the only instance one tittle their course of action. Their duty would be the Intelligencer publishes the following extract from a

circumstances attending the expedition. He was of violence ever offered to him during the long period exchanged during the winter, and in the spring was of his intercourse with the Indians. He proceeded appointed a brigadier general. Shortly after this, he immediately to Prairie du Chien, where he organijoined Gen. Harrison at Seneca, where the army was zed the inhabitants, and placed them in a condition of collecting, destined to recover the territory of Mich- defence, and returned to the treaty ground. By his igan, and to take possession of the western district of prompt and energetic movements he prevented ex-Upper Canada the preparatory arrangements being tensive hostilities, the end of which no man could completed and the lake being open to the transporta-tion of our troops by the victory of Perry, General Harrison commenced his movement in September, take charge of the war Department and his remarks and h where, being all collected the final arrangements were the President, and soon acquired that of the country. | cognition. Hence her efforts to accomplish this said that a company of Eastern capitalists are negoti-

whilst his right extended into the woods, terminating creet, and it appeared by a message from the Presi- contributed in a great degree, to the rejection of the -the former drowned, and the latter killed, off Vera

LEWIS GASS was born at Exeter, in New Hamp- ly that many of the troops were left behind, and a in the chartered limits of said State." The orders to "General Cass has hastily prepared a pamphlet setting shire on the 9th day of October, 1782. His father, small portion only of Gen. Cass's command was in General Scott informed him that, "should, unfortu- forth the true import and dangers of this nearly. It will be tion on the North Western frontier, in the wer of Maj. Jonathan Cass, was a soldier of the revolution, the battle; they were stationed immediately in front | nately, a crisis arise when the ordinary power in the read by every statesman in Europe; and, added to the Genwho enlisted as a private the day after the battle of of the enemy's artillery, which commanded the road, hands of the civil officers should not be sufficient for the eral's personal influence here, will effectually turn the tables Lexington. He served in the army until the close of with directions to charge upon it as soon as the action execution of the laws, the President would determine on England. The country owes the General much for his effectual influence with this government." the war, and was in all the important battles in the commenced. Gen. Cass volunteered his services, to- the course to be taken, and tho measures to be adopted; eastern and middle States, where he was distinguish- gether with Com. Perry, to assist Gen. Harrison; till then he was prohibited from acting." ritory, and settled first at Marietta, in the county of valor supplied the place of discipline and notwith- 29th, 1833; Washington. He was thus, as he was recently called standing the resistance, that brave regiment broke by the convention of Ohio, one of the 'early pioneers' through the line, and instantly the enemy was thrown of that immense western region, which has already into confusion and threw down their arms, happy to risen to such a magnitude in our own days, and is escape with their lives. The British general, Proctor destined to attain one so much greater hereafter. The fled almost at the commencement of the action, and country north of the Ohio then contained one territory was pursued by General Cass, with a detachment, for will give all necessary facilities to the execution of such "Should have so completely forgotten the wholesome rules some miles, but could not be overtaken.

Mr. Cass bore his full share in the toils, privations | It is well known, that in this important battle Gen. and dangers to which the defence of a new country, Cass bore a prominent part, fully sharing in the expoand its conversion from a primitive forest to the happy sure and dangers of the conflict. An eye-witness,

him in the midst of the battle, in the deep woods upon the banks of the Thames, during the roar and clang of In 1806, he was elected a member of the legislature fire arms, and savage yells of the enemy. Then I was

"I have already stated that General Cass and Commodore Perry assisted me in forming the troops for the action. The former is an officer of the highest promise, animated every breast.'

western campaign, and put an end to the war in that command. The United States being once more in the grave consequences, was happily closed. statesmen of the day prepared for it with firmness. possession of the Territory of Michigan, and of the As one of the preparatory arrangements, it was de-As one of the preparatory arrangements, it was determined to march a considerable force to the north-western frontier, to be ready for offensive or defensive with his army. On the 9th of Rome Palermo Athers Corinth Floreic Salarmo Athers Corinth Fl western frontier, to be ready for one listest. Such are the candidates measures, as circumstances might render it necessary.

Oct. 1813, he was appointed by President Madison of the Democracy—such the men that will receive the land the bettle fields of Plates. Commings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Landic Asy The command was given to general Hull; and a regi- governor of Michigan, at that time one of the most and the battle-fields of Platea, Lenctra, Cheronaea, efforts; and which pretension I feit it to be my duty to de- support of all who go for their country and its gallan. ment of regular troops which had fought with credit important civil offices within the gift of the Executive. and Marathon—at the plains of Troy, at Alexandria, nounce to the French government. In all this, I presume to defenders, in the coming campaign.—O. Statesman at Tippecanoe, was assigned to him. To this were He was the civil as well as the military governor of Cairo, and the Pyramids; at Jaffa, Jerusalem, Beth- offer no further judgment than as I am personally affected at Tippecanoe, was assigned to him. To this were to be added three regiments of Ohio volunteers. As the many hundred miles of exsoon as this demand upon their patriotism was known, posed frontier, filled and almost surrounded with nuthe citizens of that State hastened to the call of their places these, and calculated to excite strong emotions fore, that the Piesident will have felt no hesitation in grantcountry, and the force was raised without delay or British Government, and constantly excited to acts of in the mind of an American who had passed a large ing me the permission which I asked for."

As a proof of the defenceless state of the country, new country. He proceeded immediately with his regiment to Day- it may be mentioned, that incursions were made by the Indians, and some persons made prisoners, and duties of his mission, and continued in their regular respect. His bold stand on the quintuple treaty had commenced its march for Detroit. The country was a others killed within sight of the town of Detroit, and lexecution till its termination. He was proverbial for excited the feelings of the people in his favor, and he trackless forest, and much of it low and wet. Great three expeditions of mounted militia hastily collected, bis kindness and hospitality to his countrymen, none was every where hailed as the champion of the freewere led by Governor Cass in pursuit of the Indians, of whom were denied his attentions, and few of dom of the seas, and the rights of the American citi-

soldiers. The army reached Detroit on the 4th of July Cass's servant, who rode immediately in his rear, had its King, Court, and Government," which most of our On his route to the west he was received at Harris-Official information that war would be declared, from behind a tree, and having discharged his rifle atovertook them in the wilderness; but the declaration tacked him with the but-end, and was killed after a French tribunals of justice, which contained much in- to meet him, and escorted him to their towns. At

Indian Affairs, Gov. Cass was called upon to enter of abolishing the slave trade, her ships of war would On the 5th of July he was ordered to attack a Brit- into many negotiations with the Indian tribes, and have been enabled to search and examine, and ultiish detachment stationed at the river Aux Canards, often under circumstances of great peril and responsi- mately to seize the vessels of other nations at their about fifteen miles from Detroit, and five miles from bility. He formed twenty-one treaties with them, pleasure. This plan was to form a treaty, to which Fort Malden, then the British headquarters. He and extinguished the title to nearly one hundred mill- the five great powers of Europe should be parties, by crossed the river some distance above the enemy's ions of acres of land-a vast domain acquired for which means a new principle in the law of nations posts, and briskly attacked them; when, after some the United States, but upon terms so just and satis- would be established, and our flag, among others, loss, they fled. Here was spilt the first blood during factory to the Indians, that no complaint was ever prostrated at the feet of England. This treaty was none can be more base and unjust. We defy the op-

the war, in that quarter, would have been over. He our government to establish a military post there, and phlet which entered deeply into the whole matter, and phlet which entered deeply into the whole matter, and institution, and by the utmost fairness and liberality in all their was, however sadly disappointed by the indecision of to fix upon the site for the same. The chief of the which was translated into French and German, and Hull, who ordered him to return and join the army. tribe was openly opposed to the United States, and in extensively circulated upon the continent. It awaken-From this moment bad counsels prevailed, the army the pay of the British Government. In consequence ed the public attention, and created a great sensation vote was in March, 1847, at the very close of the ses-From this moment bad counsels prevailed, the army the pay of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the British Government of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention, and created a great sensation of the British Government. In consequence of the public attention of the British Government of the proceeded in his subject of the British Government of the B own course, regardless of the advice or remonstrance apparent ill will, and broke up the councils with the it, said: of his officers. About three weeks after the affair at most hostile feeling. On returning to their encampthe Canards, the whole army was ordered across the ment, they removed their women and children into much bold assertion of facts, and a very audacious unfainness river to Detroit; in which time had Col. Cass's advice Canada; and having prepared themselves for Battle, of argument, which is rather amusing, when contrasted with been taken, Malden might have been reduced, and a raised the British flag, as a token of defiance. Gov. adopted even in the very act of performing some of his most and right. In the name of common sense what more secure lodgment made in Upper Canada. The order Cass had but a small detachment of soldiers with him, glaring perversions." of Holl to return was not less unexpected to the ar- while the Indians numbered eight hundred warriors. In addition, also, to the pamphlet, he presented a man? The Records of Congress will show that he without a shot being fired, overwhelming to the coun- ced directly into their midst, and with his own hands pulled down the flag, trampled it under his feet, and On entering Canada, General Hull distributed a afterwards burned it, ordering the interpreter; to in-After the surrender of Detroit, Col. Cass repaired crate aim at him pulled the trigger; but, providen- ceived in this confident expectation, that would not after in

Harrison commenced his movement in September, take charge of the war Department, and his removal to establish this new principle in maritime law, and Philadelphia convention. Whatever the issue may be, 1813, and embarked his troops at the mouth of Por- from Michigan territory was marked by a universal with that attain her daring object of maritime sutage river, whence they moved, and were concentra- expression of regret. His colleagues in the cabinet premacy. But the opposition of two such commercial ty and all just reproaches, and I shall be content." ted at Put-in-bay. From here they sailed to the Wes- were Mr. Livingston, Mr. Woodbury | nations as the United States and France to this intertern Sister, a small Island off the coast of Canada, and Mr. Taney-men who possessed the confidence of polation would have rendered hopeless its general re- Western coal lands seem to be looking up. It is The characteristic traits of Gen. Jackson's adminis- measure; and as for more than half a century, she ating for the purchase of the coal lands on the Big The debarcation was superintended and directed tration have now passed into history. It was bold, had not failed in any great object of her policy, her Muddy river, in Illinois, and for the supply of a deby Gen. Cass, of the army, and Capt. Elliot of the prompt, honest, and national. It sought no dan- pride and interest were equally united in this. Her pot by a railroad of some twelve miles in length, near navy; and the troops landed in perfect order, expecting gerous constructive powers, and it endeavored care- journals, therefore were filled with the subject. It the grand tower on the Mississippi. If this is made to meet a formidable resistance. But the enemy had fully to exercise those of which it was the trustee, occupied the attention of her government, her people, and well supplied, our Onio and St. Louis packets fled after destroying the public buildings at Amhurst- for the American confederation. The great questions and her press; and her diplomatic agents through will be able to obtain a sufficient supply of coal at bare and Detroit, and were in full retreat for Lake of the bank, of the removal of the deposits, of nullifi- | Europe were active and persevering. While the sub- convenient points, and will use it entirely, thus less-Ontario. The American army immediately commen- cation, of the French indemnity, and of the Creek and ject was under discussion in the French Chamber of ening the boats, and offering New Orleans and sugar house molasses, just received at HORN ced the pursuit, and after capturing two small detach- Cherokee difficulties-three of which involved delicate | Deputies, the eyes of Europe were directed to Paris, another inducement for the establishment of a regular ments, which offered some resistance in favorable po- points connected with State rights-occupied its atten- anxiously watching the result was soon line between this city and St. Louis.-Louisville sitions, overtook the enemy at the Moravian town on tion, and were all happily disposed of. Few, if any, manifested. The public opinion of France, spoke too Journal. the river Thames, about eighty miles from Detroit. now call in question the wisdom of Gen. Jackson's loudly to be resisted. The government gave way, The British General (Proctor) proved himself unequal course upon these important subjects, though it is dif- and refused to ratify a treaty, negotiated under its THE MONUMENT AT THE NAVAL SCHOOL .- The to his command. Having some days the start, if he ficult now to realize the intense anxiety they ex- own directions, and signed by its own minister. The midshipmen of the United States Navy have recently designed to escape he should have pushed his retreat citied, and the momentous consequences which hung part which Gen. Cass bore in this transaction is well erected, upon the grounds of the Naval school Instias rapidly as possible. But he moved slowly, encum- upon their decision. So far as the War Department understood and appreciated by his countrymen; and, tution, Annapolis, an appropriate monument to the bered with much unnecessarily took any immediate course in these ques- if any doubt existed on the subject, it would have memory of their associates in the navy who lost their American army closing upon him, he prepared for tions, it was prompt and energetic, and met with the been removed by the abuse heaped upon him in the lives in the present war with Mexico, viz: Passed battle. The ground he chose was heavily covered approbation of the country. At the portentous period | English journals, and by the declaration of Lord Pal- Midshipmen Clemson and Hynson, lost in the U.S. with trees, and his left rested upon the river Thames, of nulification, the military orders were firm, but dis-

wing and attain the rear. The army moved so rapid- tuted authorities of the State of South Carolina with- ister, March, 1842, says:

ed for his valor and good conduct, and attained the and at the moment of the charge of Col. Johnson's The same caution marked the order to the troops rank of captain. He was afterwards a major in regiment, which decided the fate of the day, General when there seemed to be danger of a collision with be thwarted in the execution of this arrangement by the ca-Wayne's army, and died at an advanced age, after Cass took a position with the right wing of it, com- the authorities of Alabama, arising out of occur- pricious resistance of the cabinet of Washington." a life of usefulness and honor, at his resinence, near manded by Lieut. Col. Johnson, and accompanied it rerices upon the lands of the United States in that It is not a little curious, in reading over the papers Dresden, in Muskingum county, Ohio. His son, in its charge upon the British line. It was a danger- State. In proof of this, we quote the following extract relating to this transaction, to see how some of the Lewis Cass, the subject of this biography, emigrated our experiment to charge a line of disciplined British of a letter from the War Department, written by party journals of the day in the United States cenat the age of seventeen, to the then northwestern ter- soldiers by undisciplined mounted Americans; but Governor Cass, to Major McIntosh, and dated October sured the minister for his interference in foreign con-

Macomb has been laid before me; and, in answer. I have to don Times, of May 16, 1842, states with apparent inform you that you will interpose no obstacle to the service exultation, that the venerable patriot, who has just of legal process upon any officer or soldier under your command, whether issuing from the courts of the State of been called from among us, (Mr. Adams,) sad in Alabama, or of the United States. On the contrary, you Congress that he regretted Gen. Cass part of the military force of the United States should be structions from his government, in a delicate negotiation be- recipient had shown himself entitled to it. brought into collision with the civil authority. In all ques- tween the great powers of Europe." tions of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the former to submit to the latter, and no consideration must interfere with that duty. If, therefore, an officer of the State, or of the United the most precious rights of the United States-that of States, come with legal process against yourself, or an officer | sailing the ocean undisturbed and in peace. To preor soldier of your garrison, you will freely admit him within vent the consummation of such a project was not to your post, and allow him to execute his writ undisturbed." interfere with other nations, but to prevent other na- to Mexico, and is now at the head of the army. France, and immediately resigned his post as Secre- government, it took no such view of the matter. The tary of War. On retiring from the department, he answer of M. Guizot to general Cass was in a very received a letter from General Jackson, expressing good spirit, and exhibited the best feeling to the Uniwarm personal feelings towards him, and commend- ted States. He stated that the treaty had not been ing his whole official conduct. He sailed from New ratified, and disavowed all designs of doing any thing to risk death, where the end to be accomplished would of Ohio, and during the session he took his part in a green youth of seventeen, and a volunteer from Ken- York, in the month of October. As diplomatic rela- whatever unfriendly to the United States.

tions had not been fully re-established with France, On the 17th of September following this transac- are never led into unnecessary peril. General Harrison, in his report of the battle of the he was directed to proceed to England, and there ascertain the views of the French government. He and Governor Cass immediately resigned. His reafound that a French minister had been appointed to son for so doing we gather from the following exthis country, and he immediately repaired to Paris, tracts of letters to Mr. Webster: and took up his residence there. After his recogniand the appearance of the brave Commodore cheered and tion, his first official duty was to procure the interest in carrying them thus far, I have found the task an unpleasant due upon the twenty-five millions of francs indemnity, one. Nothing but justice to myself could have induced me The battle of the Thames terminated the North- which had been retained when the principal was paid. to do it. I could not clearly explain my position here, with-After some hesitation this was effected; and thus this out recapitulation. My protest of the 13th February, distinctly passed his time until 1812. Then our difficulties with great controversy, which at one time threatened such assumed a portentous aspect. Her multipli-

portion of his life amid the toris and privations of a In December, 1842, General Cass returned to the amination will begin on Monday, the tenth, and the public

a certain tone of gentlemanly candor, which is occasionally provement of Harbors and Elivers to be constitutional No. 2. Palmer House, Washington st., Indianapolis.

my than was the disgraceful surrender at Detroit, Unaccompanied, except by his interpreter, he advantion of the treaty. In doing this, he stated that he to the contrary will be put to shame .- Hillsdale, Ill., had no instructions to pursue such a course, and adds: Gazette.

> "I have presumed, in the views I have submitted to you, [M. Guizot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.] that I MR. CLAY IN NEW YORK .- The Clay whigs of express the feelings of the American government and people. New York held a meeting, at Niblo's, on Friday of treatment is unrivated. If in this I have deceived myself, the responsibility will be might. The Tribune says: States, in answer to my communications, I shall be enabled to declare to you either that my conduct has been approved. Garden was one of the very largest ever held in this the President, or that my mission is terminated."

But he did not deceive himself. His course was the truth."

"But the subject assumes another aspect, when they (the of the national convention, as a candidate of the government does not believe that the high powers, contract- name of any man as such candidate who will not, in ing parties to this treaty, have any wish to compel the Uni- like good faith, abide by the decision and sustain the self, sir, in the name of your country, at the tribune of the in conformity with the spirit of this resolution. chamber of Deputies, of any intentions of this nature. But were it otherwise, and were it possible they might be desame, and the same would be their determination to fulfill it. letter written by Mr. Clay, dated the 18th May.

The success of this scheme, so long cherished, and gress in a marsh. This flank was occupied by the Indians, 'dent, in answer to a call upon that subject, that no 'measure

The London Times, of January 5th, 1842, says: "The five powers, which signed the late treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, will not allow themselves to

cerns; and foretold very confidently, that he would "SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant to Major General be rebuked by the French government. And the Lon-

process. It is not the intention of the President that any of the founders of his country as to interfere, without in-

In 1836, General Cass was appointed minister to tions from interfering with us As to the French

United States. He was received by the citizens of exercises of commencement week, with prize speaking, on After his return to Paris, Gen. Cass resumed the Boston and New York with every demonstration of His observations upon the government and people of subjects, to which he furnished a brief reply, stating A single incident will show the nature of these ex- France were given to the public in the pages of the his unshaken attachment to the principles of the de-But peace came to put an end to this state of things. The author expressed his decided condemnation of the people, came out to welcome him home, as children

limited, and the legislative power was in the hands of as a code originating in feudal and almost semi-bar- On the 8th of January he was addressed by a comperformed well his highy important and delicate du- and institutions. This opinion is fast gaining ground, upon political questions; to which he replied at length, dons any more than its plans of territorial aggrandize- vention; and that he would support the nominee of

[Concluded in our next.]

Beware of Falsehoods. An attempt will no doubt be made by the whig papers to make it appear that Gen. Cass is opposed to Harbor and River improvements, a lie than which negotiated and actually signed by the ministers of the ponents to give a single word, letter, or syllable from tien. Cass that would imply even such opposition. On the contrary, his votes have ever been recorded in favor of appropriations for these improvements. He voted and spoke in favor of the "Harbor and River Bill" of 1846, which was vetoed by the Presiing them in his letter to the Chicago Convention of

"To say that the Clay meeting last night at Niblo's

Among the resolutions adopted, we find the follow-

Resolved, That having, in good faith with our fel-The following short extract will exhibit the spirit low whigs throughout the Union, presented the name of that illustrious statesman and devoted whig, Henry Clay, for the consideration, and subject to the decision,

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY .- The National They would prepare themselves, with apprehension indeed, ... Like yourself, I am unable to anticipate the rebut without dismay-with regret, but with firmness-for one sults of the two great Conventions now nigh at hand; of those desperate struggles which have sometimes occurred and from all I hear, it is equally difficult at Washingfavor of Providence have given strength to comparative ton to form a correct opinion. I learn that great weakness, and enabled it to break down the pride of power." heat and excitement exist among members of Con-

Cruz.

Close of the Last War.

Gen. Cass and Gen. Butler both served with distinc-1812. After the base surrender of Detroit, by Gen. Hull, Gen. Cass was retained as Governor of the territory of Michigan.

When the fighting had ceased on the Canadian frontier, the youthful Butler, ever at the point where the country needs defenders, joined the forces of General Jackson, and participated in the crowning act of American glory, the battle at New Orleans.

Gen. Cass, the Democratic candidate for President, opened the war, by gaining the first victory, in the DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. battle fought at Aux Canards, in Canada. Gen. Butler, then a major in the army, assisted in closing it in a blaze of glory, on the plains of New Orleans. For his bravery and skill at New Orleans, Major Butler won the friendship and esteem of Gen. Jackson, and that brave old Chief, until his death, regarded him more in the light of a son than as a friend, and gave him that confidence he rarely bestowed upon the body. It is one of the very bes any man, unless by a life of patriotic devotion to his country and to the great principles of democracy, the

At the breaking out of the present war, Gen. Butler again rallied to his country's standard. At the fierce considered incurable. It has saved the fives of more than 5,000 chilbattle of Monterey, fighting at the head of the Ohio Volunteers, he fell dangerously wounded. As soon as his wounds would bear the fatigue, he again went

Although blamed with courage, even to rashness, when the lives of his men were at stake, he is cool, collected and prudent in battle. His own life, when he first drew sword in defence of his country, he devoted to that country's service, and was never afraid justify the exposure; but those under his command

In the hour of danger, and in the shock of battlein the halls of Congress, or in the legislative councils of the State-in peace as in war, both Cass and Butler, have earned the praise and gratitude of the good, the great and the patriotic of the land. The fame they have acquired belongs to the country, and the pages of history which records that fame, are amongst the brightest of the whole. Unstained by crime-purely moral, upright and honest-their patriotism submitted to the severest tests, they will pass through the camtime, that this was but my personal declaration, liable to be paign, despite the myriads of calumnies which feder-In 1837, Gen. Cass made a tour to the east. He confirmed or disavowed by my government. I now find a alism will set affoat against them, not only pure, but unscathed—the fa schoods acting but as the fire on

Wabash College.

The Annual commencement in this Institution will be on Thursday, the twentieth of July, instead of the twentyninth, as published by mistake in the Catalogue. The Ex-Monday evening, the seventeenth July. E. O. HOVEY, Clerk of Faculty. CRAWFORDSVILLE, June 15, 1848.

Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

Business for the week ending Saturday, June 10, 1848. OUTWARD -520 Passengers; 122 bils, Whiskey; 40 brls. Molasses; 146 brls. Salt; 10 brls. Cement; 12 brls. Oil; 4 bils, Tar; 5 bils, Vinegar; 1 Fan Mill; 3 Wheat Fans; 2

INWARD. -500 Passengers; 15 Horses; 1,220 brls. Flour; 20 bils. Lard and Butter; 7 bils. Beans; 46 bils. Flaxseed; 204 bus. Flaxseed; 1,326 bus. Wheat; 723 bus. Corn; 267 bus, Oats; 755 bus, Shorts; 142 bus, Meal; 5 kegs Laid; formation interesting to an American, and in which Detroit, the governor, legislature, city authorities and 1 Plough; 71,500 ft. Lumber; 5,000 Staves; 14 tons Hay; 2 car loads Tan Bark; 3 head Cattle; 3 Wagons; 16 hds. Baron; 24,597 lbs. Bacon in bulk; 32,683 lbs. other freight.

WISTAR'S BALSAM is chiefly composed of Extracts from the MOSS of ICELAND, and from the PINE and WILD CHERRY of our own latitude. The great secret of its efficacy consists in the method by which these extracts are prepared. Such in fact is the nature and simplicity of this medicine, so powerful in action, yet so mild. safe and pleasant in its operation, that it might be justly termed, "Naseven times confirmed by the Senate, without a single many cases is-will give away to reason and justice. should be kept to the lowest point compatible with the ture's own prescription;" and although a few years have clapsed doubt that Hull's army never would have entered Can- vote against him in that body, or a single representational functions," and op- since it was first made public, we can proudly say it has acquired a ada but for the persuasions of Col. Cass. So anxious tation against him from the people over whom he prewas he to push forward and do something to meet the sided—a state of things unexampled in the history of and an efficient part. The British government, in its Executive veto; that he should not be a candidate for used to become the most popular and valuable medicine ever dis-

For sale by Tomlinson Brothers and D. Craighead, Indianapolis.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. Protection Insurance Company of New Jersey, incorporated February 17th, 1848.

> Capital, \$200,000. DIRECTORS. William Thomson, of New Jersey. Peter J. Stryker, of New Jersey. James Taylor, of New Jersey. David Sanderson, of New Jersey, William J. Bowne, of New Jersey. Edward Payson, city of New York. Marthew Rudsdale, city of New York. James S. Mclatyre, Brooklyn.

G. F. Fewer, Brooklyn. (17-This Company expect to deserve the confidence of the pub-lic, by doing business on as favorable terms as any other similar

who is preparing to issue Policies promptly on Fire and Marine Othice in State Bank Building.

JAMES HALL & CO. Merchant Tailors,

ANUFACTURERS, and Wholesale and Retail Dealings, Trammings, and every description of Gentlemen's 45-tf J. LISTER,

Medical Galvanist and Electrician, WOULD inform the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity, that he has purchased from Dr. Jones his Galvatrometer, and will continue to treat all cases of acute or chronic and nervous diseases, especially discuses peculiar to females, in which his mode

JUST RECEIVED. FINE assortment of Brown and Fancy Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bonnet Ribbons, Fans, Parasols, Braid and Gimp Bonnets, fine Swiss Muslin, figured Netts, black lawn Veils, fine or any other American city, would but tamely express | kid Stippers, Children's Boots, Hosiery, and also a general assortment of Dry Goods to suit the season. Call and get bargains.

"TENNESSEE IRON." 50 TONS assorted Bar Iron; 40 tons Round and Square Iron.

This I ron is warranted equal in quality to the Sligo and Shoenberger Juniata Iron, and for sale at Cincinnati prices, freight THOMAS BUIST. Sign of the Red Anvil. RIFLE POWDER!

WE offer for sale two superior brands at Cincinnati wholesale prices without adding transportation. BELACKSMITH'S Tools, &c., for sale by THOMAS BUIST.

Sign of the Red Anvil. TANAWHA Salt, for safe by THOMAS BUIST, Sign of the Red Anvil.

BOAT, AHOY! ■ UST going off, a most valuable private residence, situated in . I a good neighborhood. House surrounded by choice fruit and shade trees, and lot running from one street to another, present-Terms, one half cash, and the remainder in two payments at one and two years, with interest; or three fourths in hand and the re-

Also, a good corner lot, in Wood's addition, unimproved. A

good work horse, or a new two horse wagon will be taken in part

bue in two years, without interest.

pay on this lot, and the balance in cash. For particulars apply CEORGE A. CHAPMAN. Indianapolis, June 3, 1848. 4.tf ELECTION NOTICE. INTER annual election of Directors of the Madison and Indianapo-Itis Railroad will be held at Madison, Indiana, on the 4th Wed-

W. N. JACKSON, Sec'ry. Office M. & I. R. R. Company, Madison, May 9, 1848.

INVITE the attention of the ladies to my large and well selected assortment of English and American Prints, which I offer at unusually low terms. 96 A. H. DAVIDSON. Ladies, look here.

ARGE and beautiful needle-worked CAPES, COLLARS and ARGE and beautiful needle-worked CAPES, COLLARS and CHEMIZETTES, equal in beauty and fluish to any ever brought to this market. For sale at 96 A. H. DAVIDSON'S. Laces and Trimmings! W ISLE, Thread and Muslin Edgings and insertings, Laces, a gloves, hoslery, cravats, purse suk and clasps, steel beads, silk fringes and buttons, ribbons, &c., just opening at 91-y SEATON & HOLMAN'S.

MOLASSES. Corded and Circular Skirts. JUST received by Express, 3 dozen more of those superior Corded and Circular Skirts for the Ladies. H. J. & B. C. HORN.

THE Boys' Spring Book; descriptive of the season, scenery, rural L life, and country amusements, by Thomas Miller, just received HOOD & NOBLE. PARASOLS and Parasoletts just received by

EADLEY'S Life of Cromwell, just received.

June 14 4 MORRISON & TALBOTT. *IIGHT Caps to give away, at T. R. CASE'S PS. Plaid Combride just received by

1 pp29

Call In Sugar ERBERNA NO LEER E THE REPRESENT

WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE. The most extraordinary Medicine in the World! This Extract is put up in Quart Pottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging,

sickening or debilitating the Patient. THE great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it creates a new pure, and rich blood: a power pos sessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years, more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were 10,000 CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND

WANT OF NERVOUS ENERGY.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permi nently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration tions, premature decay and decline, hastenining towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant reme-This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL, As it renews and invigorates the system; gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spit ingof Blood, Soreness in the Chest. Hertie Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult. or Profuse Expectoration, P on in the Side, &c., have been and can be

SPITTING BLOOD.

Dr. Townsend-I verily believe that your Sarsaparula has been the

means, through Ptovidence, of saving my life. I have for several

New York, April 28, 1847.

years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantite is of blood, had night Sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilia a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. WM RUSSELL, 65 Catharine-st

RHEUMATISM;

This is only one of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and lum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following

DR. Townsend-Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better-indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at lib-'erty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

Yours, respectfully JAMES CUMMINGS FEVER AND AGUE. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is unequalled in cases of the Chills and Fever and Ague. The following letter is only one of hundreds

that we have received from the South and West of like character. Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir :- I purchased for my wife two bottles of Sarsaparilla of your Agent, Mr. McNair, of Kalannazoo, to try it for the Fever and Ague. Before I had finished the first bottle, it apeared to warm the blood, and every other day, when the Chills and Feyer appeared, they were less violent, and before she had finished the bottle she was entirely relieved, and she was much better than she had been before she took the Ague. A lady that had been very sick with the Chills and Fever, but had broke them with Quintine, and was left in a very weak and distressing state, and troubled exceedingly with the Ague Cake, seeing the effect that it had on my wife, she sent and procured a few bottles, and it restored her in a few weeks to complete health Your sarsaparilla is without doubt, unequalied in diseases incident to the West, and if you think that this communication will be of use, you are at liberty to use it as you

Yours, respectfully, CHARLES H. SWAIN. CANKER IN THE MOUTH. Below is an account of another child saved. Dr. Townsend's sarsapardia has saved the lives of thousands of children. The follow-

ing two certificates are selected from a great number received this New York, April 1, 1847. Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir-One of my children was very sick with a Canker in the Mouth and Throat, attended with great debility. It came near dying. I obtained some of your excellent medicine, and

it cured it directly, for which I assure you I feel very grateful. Yours, re-pectfully, ELIZABETH FOWLER, 27 Desbrosses at FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his satsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the fullowing from an intelligent and respectable Parmer in Westchester

Fordham August 13, 1847. Dr. Townsend-Dear Ser: I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no amendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel Yours, re-pectfully, JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

FEMALE MEDICINE. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy care for in-Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Lencorrhena, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruction, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system-no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing he more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Per sons all weakness and lossi lude, from taking it at ouce become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the

female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be

expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates dealings. All losses will be promptly adjusted and paid; and in of cures performed but we can assure the afflicted, that hundrens of the event of disagreement the matter may be referred to disinter cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families President, Gen. Cass again voted for it. This latter ested men, or the Company will abide the decisions of the Courts have been without chastien, after using a tew bouttes of this invainble medicine, have been blessed with fine healthy offspring. TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of he numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating

the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the imporities of the body, not so far stimulating us to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be pre-

GREAT BLESSING TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attentiant upon child birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and child, prevents pain and discuse, increases and enriches the food, those who have used it think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon childbirth-in costiveness, piles, cramps, swelling of the feet, despond ncy, heartburn, vomiting, pain in the back and loins, false pains, hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Cantor Oil, or Magnesia, is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light lood with this medicine, will always ensure a safe and

NOTICE TO THE LADIES. Those that impate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla have invariably called their stuff a great remedy for Females, &c. &c., and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of womenword for word-other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to temales, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these mixtures, pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively praces that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented. THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend-Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the scrofula by the use o your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with had sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation Yours, respectfully, ISAAC W. CRANE, 106 Wooster-st. OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we, the undersigned, physicians of the cay of Aibany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sar-aparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D. J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D. Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D. CAUTION. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's

Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped botties, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements; they are only worthless unitations, and should be avoided. Principal Office, 126 FULTON street, San Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston ; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 105 South Pearl street. Albany; and by all the principal druggists and merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas, For sale by TOMLINSON EROTHERS, Agents, sign of the

Goldon Mortar, Indianapolis. DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. ARRANTED genuine and for sale by

TABLE CUTLERY, &c. 50 SETTS Knives and Forks, assorted; 12 doz. Pocket Knives, Carvers and Forks, Shoe Knives, Razors, Seissors, dipped Metal and Schenna Tea and Table Spoons, just received; for sale law at the cheap cash and trade store of E. HEDDERLY.

BOOTS AND SHOES! CHENTS, and Ladies' boots, shoes, lace and ties, lasting and kid slippers; also a good assortment for boys, misses and children, just received and for sale remarkably low by 91-y SEATON & HOLMAN.

WOOLLEN BLANKETS. LARGE lot of Woodlen Blankets, from Whitney & Hendricks* Manufactory, some of which are of a superior quality, now opening and for sale at from \$2 to \$7 a pair at WILLARD'S jan 12 68 No.5, Griffith's block, opposite Pat n House. "HE Trapper's Bride, or Spirit of Adventure, or the author of the Prairie Bird, just received by G. a DAVIS,